GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-Trilby GARRICK THEATRE-8:30-Thrilby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville. MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-S:15-Vaudeville MANHATTAN HEACH-Day and Evening-Midsumn Merry Making. POLO GROUNDS 4 Baseball. TERRACE GARDEN-S Der Vogelhaendler

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New-Dork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1895.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Ex-Chancellor Bismarck is reported to be painfully but not dangerously ill with neuralgia. - By the appointment of the Right Hon. A. Akers-Douglas First Commissioner of Works and Walter H. Long President of the Board of Agriculture the British Cabinet now has nineteen members, the largest number it ever contained; Lord Rosebery badly scored the Government in a speech at the Eighty Club. Dr. von Pleuer has resigned from the Austrian Parliament. Posters, asking Bulgaria to join in a revolution against the Turks, have madtheir appearance in Eastern Roumelia, but are promptly torn down by the authorities.

Domestic .- Professor Harrington, Chief of the Weather Bureau, was removed by President Cleveland. === The New-York Cotton States Exposition Commissioners met in Albany and of legislative procedure. - Oliver Curtis Perby the train-robbet, was transferred from Matteawan Asylum for Insane Criminals to the Auburn State Prison. === The State School Teachers' Association denounced the new law regarding the teaching of physiology and hygiene in the public schools. - The Voorhees Investigating Committee adjourned until September.

City and Suburban.-E. B. Harper died. -Judge Patterson gave a decision upholding the reapportionment by the Board of Aldermen. Judge Dykman decided that the Westchester Annexation act was constitutional. - Yale sent a reply accepting the Oxford-Cambridge challenge on certain conditions. - Increased bids were made for the Kingsbridge railroad-extension franchise. === Provision was made by the Board of Estimate for meeting the deficiency in the Street Cleaning Department. Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Emotional, Daily America, Axiom, Hazelton, Ramapo, Lustre. - The stock market was irregular.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair; stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 65 degrees; highest, 82 degrees.

Not much was accomplished by the deposed Police Justices yesterday in their attempt to make a case whereby they can test the law under which the City Magistrates are acting. Apparently the doughty Hogan is still the custodian of the man Thornton, who was fined by the impromptu Court of Special Sessions, held in a public hallway on Monday by several of the ex-Justices. That farcical proceeding was followed by an application for a writ of habeas corpus. Justice Stover, of the Supreme Court, solemnly declared vesterday that Thornton's liberty did not seem to be in danger, and he saw no reason why the Court should act. However, an adjournment was taken until Friday, when perhaps-Grady, Hogan and Co, may have astonishing developments in store.

A subject which commanded attention during the recent session of the Legislature was the necessity of reforms in the methods of procedure. so as to permit more intelligent action by the Senators and Assemblymen. Assemblyman Sanger was especially zealous in agitating the matter, and on his urgency a bill was passed authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to recommend needed changes. The commission was appointed yesterday. It consists of Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, ex-Assemblyman Alnsworth, Mr. John S. Kenyon, clerk of the Senate: ex-Senator John J. Linson and Mr. Simon Sterne. No one of them is now a member of the Legislature. The members of the commission are all men of experience in public affairs, and their recommendations will carry much weight.

The appointment of Professor Mark W. Harrington as Chief of the Weather Bureau by President Harrison was universally recognized as based on pre-eminent fitness. There was no politics in it. Professor Harrington is a man of scientific training and an expert in the field of meteorology; an ideal man for the office which he has filled for three years. Unhappily, however, his relations with Secretary Morton, of the Department of Agriculture, have for some time been strained, and Mr. Morton has longed for the removal of the obnoxious chief. Finally President Cleveland yielded to the Secretary's resignation. This was refused, and his removal promptly followed. Mr. Harrington has steadily whole fleet spoke very frankly to him. He was conduct of municipal affairs, and not, as Mr. crowd saw it, and instantly took sides on the

tried to maintain the Weather Bureau on a scientific basis and keep politics out of it. His reward is his summary dismissal from the public

"he objections of Chief Engineer McLean, of the Finance Department, to the repaying of certain downtown streets with asphalt because he considered them too steep to make such a payement safe for horses, were overruled yesterday. The grades excepted to were 18 inche in 100 feet. The engineers of the Department of Public Works maintained that there was no valid objection to asphalt pavements on 3 or 4 per cent gradients-that is, with a rise of 3 or 4 feet in 100 feet. The Board of Estimate accepted this view, and the recommendations made in the report of Water Purveyor North were adopted in full. The expenditure of about \$800,000 for asphalt pavements is contemplated, and the smooth pavements are to be put where they will do the most good.

Assurance that the streets of the city will be kept clean was furnished yesterday by the action of the Board of Estimate, which provided for the issue of bonds to the amount of \$80,689 in order to produce additional money for street cleaning. This course was taken on the certificate of the Board of Health that this amount would be needed, and, in accordance with the terms of the Emergency act of 1893, the money must be expended under the direction of the Board of Health. The action of the Board of Estimate was unanimous, and it is expected that similar provision will be made for each of the remaining months of the year. The city is now learning for the first time by actual experience what street cleaning actually costs, and the Board of Estimate will be in a position to deal intelligently with the subject when the budget for next year is made up.

TARIFF REVISION.

The party which undertakes to stand as cham pion of American industries must keep step with That they are advancing with great bounds the whole world of industry knows. The politician who does not know it, and has not the practical knowledge and the courage to keep his plan of legislation in line with the actual needs of the Nation, deserves a loss of confidence which he will not escape. Thus the severest burden which the Republican party has had to bear since the tariff of 1890 was enacted arose from the inability of certain Senators to grasp the fact that sugar refining had advanced so far that it needed no protection, and had formed such an alliance against American consumers that it deserved none. The worst offence of the last Democratic Congress was a crime; know ing the demerit and the power of that combination, it deliberately bought votes for the new tariff by surrendering to it millions from the Treasury, and many millions more from the pockets of consumers.

It is plain that the tariff question will be the controlling one in the next great contest. To meet it with the success they ought to achieve Republican leaders of thought and action must be prepared so to shape their efforts and their education of public opinion as to fit astonishing changes in industrial development. It will condemn a man as unfit for power if he is found advocating particular duties merely because they were wise in 1850, if the facts have rad cally changed. So other duties which seemed questionable or entirely unwise then have been so strikingly vindicated by their results that a man would prove himself unfit for power if he did not recognize the change. There is to be time for careful inquiry, which ought to go into the details of particular industries. Tremendous revolutions in modes of production have occurred, in part because of the extreme econo mies enforced by the prostration of 1893, and these teach lessons which no Republican leader can afford to overlook.

It is not the purpose here to point out duties which ought to be raised, or others which ought to be reduced. The aim is to call the attention tions in order that they may be prepared to meet them with success. The multiplication of combinations for the control of markets and the restriction of output is one of those conditions. because such combinations have grasped or threatened to grasp the resources of the people in ways and to an extent never before known. Some are controlled by workers only, and seek a monopoly of labor, just as others are controlled by employers and seek a monopoly of supplies. The attitude of the Republican party and of its National policy of Protection toward all such combinations as affecting the results of its policy needs to be carefully reviewed in the light of

recent events. One thing can be predicted with safety. The tariff of perfidy and dishonor, which was neither desired nor treated with respect by any of the men who framed it, will not stand. When Republicans have the power to change it, that tariff will be changed, and it makes not the slightest difference whether individuals who succeeded in buying especial favors from the authors of the Bill of Sale prefer a revision or not. More than three-quarters of the people realize that this tariff was not honestly nor intelligently framed, and they therefore rightly demand that their representatives, as soon as they have the power to do so, shall proceed to substitute a tariff which will raise adequate revenue, a tariff which will afford ample protection to American Industries, and a tariff which will not be "packed from end to end with iniquitous favors sold "to favored monopolies for the votes they con-

The task of revision, under such circumstances, will require especial study of details, large knowledge and much courage. It is work for the kind of men who framed the act of 1890, but for men with full knowledge of the marvellous changes which have come since that brave and wise act was framed. The Republican leader who would not be found lacking when that task comes has need of much fearless. ness and independent inquiry, much careful examination of the condition of labor as affected by the changes in tariff in 1894, and extensive knowledge of the revolution in cost and modes of production which the last five years have

THE LESSON OF KIEL.

The most important lesson of the great gathering of the fleets at Kiel, at least so far as this country is concerned, was set forth in the letter from The Tribune's staff correspondent, published yesterday. There was assembled in the southwest corner of the Baltic the most formidable array of warships the world has ever seen. There were vast floating fortresses, like the Royal Sovereign, the Empress of India, the Umberto, and the Sardegna. There were swift cruisers, like the Columbia and the New-York. There were gunboats, torpedo-boats and numerous other crafts of various sorts. It was a spectacle to thrill the heart of every beholder, but especially to move and to instruct those directly interested in maval construction and the development and maintenance of sea power. It did so. Not even the presence of William II altogether blinded all eyes to that unmatched display of ships. But what comments did it evoke, and what convictions did it cause? importunities and called for Mr. Harrington's such as were quoted by Mr. Ford in his letter. The commander of one of the best ships in the

gent, experienced, broad-minded man. He declared he had so little confidence in his own fine ship that he would not like to go into battle with her. She had strong armor, and powerful guns, and every mechanical device engineering skill could furnish. But these would not avail. Her guns would not keep off the silent, swift and half-invisible torpedo-boats. Her armor would afford no protection against the touch of a torpedo. In his judgment, the lirst real engagement between modern navies will show that torpedoboats will have the proudest fleets at their mercy and will cause a revolution in naval architecture. The hundreds of millions of dollars spent upon these fleets have been spent without the slightest assurance of effectiveness. The great armaments are untried experiments, against whose success there are arguments and indications of alarming strength. True, as Mr. Ford says, this commander may

have overstated the case. His view may be altogether wrong. The correctness or the error of It has never been demonstrated by actual experience. In only two wars have modern ironclads been tested, and in them imperfectly. One was at Alexandria, where the strongest ships in the British Navy fought against some antiquated and dilapldated sand forts. The other was the struggle between China and Japan, where the immeasurable superiority of the men in the Japanese fleet made the contest absurdly unequal. Yet even in these wars the vulnerability of armored battle-ships was strongly indicated. The feeble fire from the Egyptian forts did serious damage to some of the British ships. A great Chinese battle-ship, which had withstood all the pounding Japanese guns could give, was at last destroyed by the touch of a single toupedo. It was the swift, handy cruisers and the torpedo-boats, rather than the ponderous battleships, and the torpedo-tubes and torpedoes, rather than the big guns and shells, that made

the Japanese Navy so effective. No doubt these huge floating fortresses, with 20-inch armor and 13-inch guns, are desirable, even essential, in a well-ordered navy. But the nation that puts its sole or even its chief reliance upon them will make a terrible mistake Our own Navy, to be fully suited to our own peculiar needs, should doubtless contain some such vessels. It is far more important that it should contain a large number of swift and wellarmed cruisers, and a multitude of torpedo-boats, and that there should be constantly on hand an ample supply of torpedoes for the tubes with which every vessel should be equipped. These latter requirements can be complied with more readily, more rapidly and more cheaply than the first-named. For that very reason they should receive not the latest, but the earliest attention.

MR. PLATTS "OUR SPOKESMAN."

With the expiration of the limit fixed in the Power of Removal act, and the retirement to quick music of the Board of Tammany Police Justices, there has come something like a full in local politics. But persons who make a business of politics every day in the year all the year round do not like a lull. Lord Byron may have had this class of persons in mind when he said, Quiet to quick bosoms is a hell.

These active politicians have quick bosoms; they like anything better than political calm. So it is not strange that they should set themselves come prevalent or even fairly settled down Their first outbreak was in a solid column in Tuesday's "New York Sun." It was in the form himself, whom "The Sun" elsewhere describes tee of the County of New-York with the indorsement of the Republican State Committee. Their last joint production was open to that objection. It may be they have learned something from the effect which that produced.

The title of the document is "Strong's Broken Pledges." The subject matter is the same as that contained in the Lauterbach manifesto published some time ago ostensibly as the utterance of the County Committee and sent out to the State with the indorsement of the State Committee. It will be remembered that Mr. Lauterbach, being subsequently called to account therefor, explained that it was his own production and the County Committee had nothing to do with it. The State Committee has not yet been heard from on the subject, but it is known that its members were not consulted, and that Mr. Hackett and Mr. Odell were guilty of the same usurpation of authority as Mr. Lauterbach in indorsing the blackguard manifesto. There are eight distinct averments in this latest fulmination, beginning with the repetition of the charge that William L. Strong sent James Phillips, jr., to Mr. Platt last fall with a request to that po tential personage for the Republican nomination for Mayor and running through the several counts in the original Lauterbach indictment charging the Mayor with breaking faith with Mr. Platt down to his last act of treachery in the appointment of Police Magistrates. Each averment closes with the monotonous iteration; This statement of fact has been before the peo-"ple for months, and the Mayor has never dared deny it nor has any friend of his dared to deny "it for him." This has the appearance of being emphatic and conclusive. Except for the fact that neither Platt himself nor Phillips nor "Jake" Patterson, nor any of the persons whose authority is cited, has ever publicly fathered any of the charges, it might be. It happens, unfortunately for the force of this statement, that all the averments rest upon Mr. Lauterbach's hearsay, and not upon any tangible fact.

But suppose all of Mr. Lauterbach's original charges, and all of this "our spokesman's" reiterations of them, to be true. Suppose Mayor Strong did induce Mr. Platt to give him the nomination for Mayor; and suppose he did take advantage of that fresh young statesman's guileless innocence; and suppose he used that remarkable and somewhat clusive person, Mr. James Phillips, jr., as a catspaw; and suppose he did fool Mr. "Jake" Patterson and "Charley" Murray and "Mike" Kerwin and the rest of that noble crowd of tried and true Republicans-what of it? Why does this "our spokesman" for the "Platt Republicans in the State and the Lauterbach Republicans in New-York County," and why do Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach themselves parade their grievances and rebash their old complaints, when the gist of all of them is simply that the Mayor got his nomination out of Mr. Platt by false pretences and has been lying to and cheating that powerful person ever since? Who is Mr. Thomas C. Platt, anyway, that so much fuss should be made about him? And where does the Republican party-for the harmony of which Mr. Platt and his followers are so greatly exercised-come in? Mayor Strong has undoubtedly made mistakes; he has certain-Varied ones, no doubt; and not least among them | ly disappointed a great many people. But, after all, the success or failure of his administration will depend upon the general judgment of his

not a grumbler nor a pessimist, but an intelli- Platt and his followers seem to think, upon question: Is it a given hour by a clock when it whether or not he has kept faith with Mr. Platt.

CITIZENS WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

the New-York Board of Aldermen acted legally in refusing to include the territory recently annexed to the city in their apportionment of the new Assembly districts, the residents of this disfranchised region will have to turn in some other direction to attain their not unnatural am-Dition to be represented in the Legislature of the State and to have the privileges which usually belong to citizens of this Commonwealth. A decision overruling the action of the Aldermen and compelling a new apportionment would have been welcomed not only by the interested people of the annexed district, but by those who hoped that a reconsideration by the Aldermen might result in laying out district lines with less discrimination in favor of Tammany ward leaders. But the wishes of those who seek representation and those who think the apportionment might have been more fair must depend for their realization on the law of the case. Justice Patterson is decided in his views that the annexed territory is by the Constitution a part of the XXIId Senate District, the rest of which lies in Westchester County, and that the inclusion of it in a New-York Assembly district as a part of the XXIst Senate District would have been a violation of the fundamental law. This decision does not give the aggrieved citi-

zens a chance to vote for members of the Legislature, but it suggests a way for them to obtain that right. Action in line with the hint that they belong in the XXIId District is what some people, who remember what took place in 1873 when the country beyond the Harlem was added to the city, would have advised instead of the suit which has just been determined adversely to the plaintiffs. But lawyers, acting on the theory that to be a part of the city of New-York for one purpose was to be a part for all purposes regardless of constitutions and apportionments, concluded that the opposite course was preferable. There can be no doubt that the inhabitants of the district just brought within the city limits have a just claim to vote for Senators and Assemblymen, and the failure to include them in the apportionment was a wrong, but the body to look to for the redress of that wrong is the Board of Supervisors of the county of Westchester rather than the Aldermen of the city of New-York, and there is good reason to hope that the courts would uphold the right of representation by enforcing as the natural and logical method of obeying the Constitution, in a case where the Legislature failed to take specific action, the same principles which the Legislature at the time of the former enlargement of the city boundaries took pains to embody into a definite law. In the first section of Chapter 613 of the Laws of 1873, which provided "for the "annexation of the towns of Morrisania, West "Farms and Kingsbridge, in the county of West-"chester, to the city and county of New-York," are found these words after the declaration that the territory be constituted a part of the city and county of New-York: "Except, however, "that until constitutionally and legally changed, said territory shall continue to be, for the pur-"pose of electing a member of Assembly, a part

That clause in the law recognized and met almost exactly the condition now existing. Legisof an interview with "the Platt Republicans in lative districts had been constituted and could "New York County," as represented "by the ty lines were changed in every respect except so voice of our spokesman." Whether this is the far as was prevented by unalterable district polities of the State," does not appear. It has by the Constitution in the XXIId Senate Disthe earmarks of both. Possibly it was a joint telet, after being so disposed, transferred for his career and destiny not yet measured or m contribution. That being the case, we have no ordinary municipal purposes from the county of hesitation in saying that both are deserving of Westchester to the county of New-York. That praise for the exercise of unusual modesty in legislative act can in no way alter the Senate son and Tesla and their compeers handle the commission to consider changes in the methods of republican results of the methods of heritage and the communication of heritage and the territory in question is as much thing much more beneficently; but, then, Jupiter of heritage and the territory in question is as much thing much more beneficently; but, then, Jupiter of heritage and the territory in question is as much thing much more beneficently; but, then, Jupiter of heritage and the territory in question is as much thing much more beneficently; but, then, Jupiter of heritage and the territory in question is as much thing much more beneficently; but, then, Jupiter of heritage and the territory in question is as much thing much more beneficently; but, then, Jupiter of heritage and the territory in question is as much thing much more beneficently; but, then, Jupiter of heritage and the territory in question is as much thing much more beneficently; but, then, Jupiter of heritage and the territory in question is as much thing much more beneficently; but, then, Jupiter of heritage and the territory in question is as much the properties and the territory in question is as much the territory in question in the territory in question is as much the territory in question in the territory in question is as much the territory in question in the territory in question is as much the territory in question in the territory in question is as much the territory in question in the territor gress, in the caucus of council and in Conthe Republican party for not issuing it as an act was passed. It is true that the Assembly or industrial ideas, representing egotism, self-astook place, but the Constitution is specific in compelling Assembly districts to be entirely in one Senate district, and the only way in which it can be obeyed is to include this disfranchised section in one of the Westchester Assembly districts. It is nonsense to talk of putting it in a New York Assembly and a Westchester Senate district, and the Constitution has fixed its place | a perpetual mystery? in voting for a member of the upper house. citizens of this newest part of New-York should bring action to compel the Westchester Supervisors to share with them their representation as they did with those who were taken into the city twenty-two years ago. It is difficult to see on what ground representation there could be denied them.

A HOROLOGICAL DISCUSSION.

An interesting question involving the psychology of a town clock is reported from Kalamazoo, Mich. Can a town clock be depended on to say what it means? And, more important still, can it be trusted to mean to say the truth, or must we ignore its public remarks and search out its hidden motives, and its springs, not to mention weights, of action? Has a town clock a dual nature, and have we among us town clocks which are decaydents and Jekyll-Hydes?

The focusing of the white light of publicity on the heretofore unsuspected town clock was brought about indirectly by that more modern mechanical contrivance, the bicycle. At Kalama-200 there lives a man bearing the somewhat remarkable name of Snort-"Jim" Snort, Mr. Snort it further appears, is an extremely expert bicycle rider. He loves to mount his bicycle on all fours and, so to eay, bunt his head into distance. A 'century" for "Jim" Snort is merely an appetizer; and when he takes the handle-bar in his teeth and rests his hands on the hubs of the forward wheel it is said that no man in Kalamazoo can keep within hailing distance of him.

As may be suspected, this rapid and flexible Snort is much given to riding for a wager, either with other coiled-up gentlemen or against the old adversary, Time. Indeed, Mr. Snort may be described as rich with the spoils of Time, since he has raced against him so often and usually come out ahead. Time may be still a-flying, but he lacks pneumatic tires and other modern improvements in a contest with "Jim" Snort, of Kalama But whether this was exemplified in the last race with him is not yet decided; which is where the extraordinary double-dealing of the Kalamazoo town clock comes in,

The other day, then, Mr. Snort made a wager that he could start at 9 o'clock a. m., ride to some more or less distant point (Detroit, perhaps, or Chicago-we know not), and get back before 1 p. m. by the town clock. Promptly at 9 he started, and shot off up the street in a position which reminded the spectators of an old-fashioned doughnut. An interested group of friends and other townspeople sat on the courthouse steps, saw him off and awaited his return. The hours passed, and the long hand of the town clock began to creep up toward the zenith of the dial for the hour of 1. The crowd peered up the street for the top of the head of Snort. The hand moved on. But one minute remained. Suddenly there was a shout. Out of a cloud of dust there protruded a head. On it came like a cannonball. But, when still twenty feet from the courthouse steps, the inexorable town clock struck a single, hollow boom. "Lost!" shouted the crowd. "Foul!" roared "Jim" Snort, as he shot across the line, stopped and pointed to the long hand of the treacherous clock, still lacking line of resting upon the twelve-mark. The

strikes or when it points?

The discussion has been going on ever since, and

is not yet settled. Snort's friends, of course, set up the claim that not till a clock points to the hour is the hour come. The other side, partisans Now that Justice Patterson has decided that of the man who bet with Snort, ask pertinently if a clock doesn't know what it is talking about. Why should a clock be to the trouble of striking if people are going to pay no attention to it? As well, say they, in starting a race, ignore the voice of the man who shouts "Go!" and get off when his jaw is seen to close. The others reply that the striking of a clock is a mere accident, that we have to depend on its pointing between hours and therefore ought to do the same at the hours; and, they continue, if the controversy is going to be enriched with analogies among human kind, observe how much safer it is in the case of a member of the Legislature, for instance, to get at his true thoughts and beliefs by watching his actions than by listening to his speeches. The others answer that precisely the best time to read a legislator aright is when he makes a strike; but this is generally considered a poor joke, and unworthy a situation so serious.

As a possible way out of the difficulty an appea was had to a local jeweller, but the local jeweller, after taking the speaking-tube nozzle out of his eye and observing that he had several good cusomers in each party, remarked sagaciously, in effect, that it all depended on the personal equation of the clock under consideration, something of which he had no knowledge, since the town clock had been put up by a man from Detroit, since deceased. He closed with the somewhat irrelevant suggestion that the insidious timepiece be thrown into the ash-heap and a trustworth; article be erected in its place by himself. He then put the napkin-ring back in his eye and returned to reeling the spring out of a Waterbury water The company filed out, and Snort and the man who had bet with him went home. Their partisans, however, retired to Woodcock's grocery. store, and continued to wrangle over the question till the poor town clock struck 9, when they, too, retired, though, as one adherent of the rapid Snort remarked, "It might be 9 or it might be that that durned clock was striking through its hat again.

As for the "rights" of the controversy we shall not venture to express an opinion, though we hope to see the matter settled and a precedent established. In the mean time The Tribune clock will continue to point out the correct time without fear or favor, so that even he that runs to get out of the way of the cable-cars may read, but without making any foolish oral remarks about it and incurring the risk of being misunderstood.

So the sentence of the court in the case of Dr. Buchanan has at last been carried out. After all, there is some law left.

The former police justices who are raising such a row over their exit from office are like the negro who was in court yesterday, charged with intexication and who gave this account of himself: "My wife was agitating me to go home and I was kind of demurrin' on the sidewalk." He paid \$5 for demurrin', a fate which has not yet overtaken the justices whom the people agitated to get out.

Report is made of a new application of electric-Ity which will drive a first-class ocean steamer across the Atlantic at an expenditure of \$200. whereas it now costs \$10,000. It is a tale of magnitude, surpassing that of the Australian kangaroo, which is larger than the animal it grows out of the 1st Assembly District of the county of of, but there may be something in it. So many "Westchester; for the purpose of electing a Sen- wonders have been wrought with this unseen, lator, a part of the IXth Senate District of the | mysterious force that the promise of a new one, matter how great, need not excite incredulity It is reasonable to expect it to be applied to the propulsion of all sorts of craft, ocean and other, but such a saving of expense as that promised is beyond anything heretofore dreamed of, and there may be some mistake about it. Its economies ed not be so extreme to enable it to revolutionize the commerce and business of the world. for the last two of which provision was also ent, and that is that its work is only begun. It is to spread through the whole system of man's acthe lightnings was beaten out of sight by a Phila-

The Brooklyn police still adhere to the theory that William Henry murdered his father, the old miser, but they have reached the conclusion that the suspected son cannot be convicted. Is the case to be dropped at this point and remain

It begins to look as though the President's private secretary, Mr. Henry T. Thurber, were not doing his duty properly down at Buzzard's Bay. Can it be that he has offended the weather clerk? Certainly he ought to see to it that Mr. Cleveland has good weather in which to attend to his haying, and yet the news dispatches from Gray Gables declare, with a naïve air of surprise, that "the President, in common with many other Cape Cod farmers, is having poor weather to hay. Thurber should look to his laurels, or people will begin to believe that the President is, after all, only a common mortal.

donable pride in the prophetic powers of its editor just reprinted the statement made by him in 1892 in answer to the invitation of "The New-York Fancy Goods Graphic" to trade papers to send criticisms of the Republican and Democratic platforms. He wrote: "To place a party in control of the Government which boasts that it will undo what has been done would be suicidal to commercial interests. Such a change would "invite disaster throughout the country; a panic would ensue; manufacturing industries be shut down and hundreds of thousands of workingmen be thrown out of employment. How many of the 75 per cent of the business interests which "are conducted on a credit basis could with-stand the whiriwind? Failures would be so 'numerous as to make it morally impossible for many houses, that are now engaged in a profitable trade, to stem the tide and save themselves 'from the wreck." Now he asks if he was not justified in so writing. If the financial system has not been changed, was it the fault of the Democrats who made pledges that they could not carry out? If prosperity is returning, did it begin to return till the Democratic Congress had expired? It is perfectly evident that the Jersey editor saw clearly.

Just to think of it! A mere man telling Hogan to 'sit down"! And Grady was there, too!

The stirrings of resuscitation in Tammany are like the twitchings of a scotched reptile, and though it is after sunset with it, it seems disinclined to perish according to the correct and considerate custom of serpents generally. All its heads have been cut off, and the proper thing for it to do is to die and stay dead and be gulfed away out of sight and memory. However, if it is necessary to kill it again, neither the power nor the weapon will be wanting, and its ultimate collapse will be as complete as that of St. George's dragon or Andromeda's eea monster.

There is a pleasing prospect of a better management of the principal trolley railroad company in Brooklyn. The new president of the Heights Company is apparently in earnest in his purpose to adopt a fender which will do its work thoroughly. That is one step, in his opinion, toward running the cars with safety at a higher speed than is now permitted. In the second place, he believes in training motormen, so that people will not be run into, and says that every motorman will receive

thorough instructions before he is allowed to operate a car. This point is one on which The Tribune has insisted repeatedly, and we are glad to see Mr. Rossiter laying special emphasis on it. More careful and more trustworthy men are needed on the front platforms. The lack of them has largely been the cause of the trolley troubles which have assumed so aggravated a form at the other end of the Bridge. It is encouraging to see sound common-sense injected into the management of the Brooklyn Heights Company.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Nelson Ayres, an Episcopal clergymas of the diocese of Mississippi, has just left the Epis-copal Church and joined the Roman Catholic Church. In his letter to Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson, announcing the step, he says: "It is unnecessary for me to go into my reasons for this step, further than to say that I have at last seen the folly of trying to be a Catholic and a Protestant at the same time."

Marie Cecile Gluck, the great-granddaughter of the famous composer of "Iphigenia" and "Orpheus," was sentenced to two months in prison in Paris the other day for stealing a jacket from the wife of a janitor of a Paris flathouse. "Mrs. Du Maurier asked us to tea when we had sent our introduction," writes a Bostonian in Lon-don, as quoted in "The Boston Transcript," "and

we were greatly excited and delighted. to Hampstead to call on the author of 'Trilby.' use is called Newgrove House. It is built right on the street, with the gardens at the back, and it is very large and not very interesting to look rt But once inside it is charming. We were taken up to the drawing-room, and presently a lady came in smiling and shook hands with us. Mrs. Du Maurier is a sweet, motherly looking woman. She rested me look at her. She looked no though her mind had never been in the least turmoil. After a minute Mr. Du Maurier appeared from the same door. He is a smaller man than I had expected to see, and looks as though he had had a good many years of ill-health to fight against. From his illustrations I had not imagined him so gentle, quiet and retiring. We were taken into his study, where his daughter had made us a cup of tea. He has three daughters and two sons, and four grandsons. Two

daughters and made us a cup of tea. He has daughters and two sons, and four grandsons. Two of his daughters are married. He showed us the pictures of his grandsons, and said, as he handed us the pictures. They're very ornamental, and I get some of my best ideas for illustrations from them. They will keep reasonably still for a few minutes for a penny. I have to borrow a little girl from next door. It is too bad not to have a grand-daughter. Then he looked at Margheria, who was with us, and smiled. The Du Mauriers have lived in the same house for twenty-one years, but will move into London in three weeks, because the children want to. Mr. Du Maurier said he supposed it was best, but it wasn't easy to tear up posed it was best, but it wasn't easy to tear up questions about America, and said people over there wanted him to come and lecture and read. He said he was told he could make a great deal of money, but he knew it would be too much for him. The young man who posed for him for the pictures of Little Billee is only twenty, and is just going on Little Billee is only twenty, and is just going on the stage. Mr. Du Maurier says he has great ability. He has just made his first engagement with Mr. Tree."

A pulpit to the memory of the late Senator Francis

A pulpit to the memory of the late Senator Francis Kernan in St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Utica, was blessed last Sunday. It was erected by his son, Nicholas E. Kernan.

Professor Harlan P. Amen, of Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, who has been chosen principal of Phillips Academy, Exeter, Mass., is a native of Portsmouth, Ohio, entered Phillips Exeter Academy 1872, and was graduated in June, 1875. He held the Gordon scholarship during his last year at Exeter, and completed the usual four-year course in three yeare, making his way through school, as he after-ward did through college, by his own exertions, alded by this and other scholarships which he won by meritorious work as a student. In the fall of 1875 he entered Harvard, studied especially to fit himself for teaching, and was graduated in 1879. His room-mate, both at Exeter and at Cambridge, was Dr. William Dewitt Hyde, now president of Bowdon College. In the fall of 1879 he began teaching at Riverview. Williams College conferred on him the honorary degree of M. A. in 1885. aided by this and other scholarships which he won

The University of Ohio has conferred the degree of D. D. upon the Rev. A. B. Carver, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Yonkers.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There is no truth in a recent report that the Young Men's Christian Association, of San Francisco, has protested against the wearing of bloomers

Even the Moon Hid Her Face.—First Girl—A dark cloud just then covered the moon—by that time my heart was in my throat.

Second girl—Gracious! how he must have squeezed you!—(Boston Budget. Four judges of the Superior Court of North Car-

olina have declared unofficially that in their opinion Peter S. Ney was Marshal Ney.

"And the new man"— began Jones.
"What of him?" snapped Mrs. Jones.
"Well, I'm afraid the feminine traits will go to him, the conditions be reversed, and"—
"Jones, what do you mean?"
"Oh, that man will be embarrassed, bashful, ashamed in the presence of woman "Good heavens! He ought to be now!"—(Cleveland Plaindealer.

A Newburg (N. Y.) business man recently ordered from the Postoffice Department some stamped en-velopes with his name and address on them. When he received them, he found that Newburg was spelled without the final h; and feeling ready to dis for that final h, as do all Newburg citizens, he refused to take the envelopes. The Postoffice Department said in effect that it didn't particularly care, out he would have to lose the price of the envelopes and the cost of the printing, and now everybody in Newburg is asking what the fathers "fit and bled" for, if we are to be ground under the heel of the

Unjustly Blamed.-Mr. Figg-What were you kept n at school for? in at school for?
Tommy—Cause I didn't remember the name of the
Vice-President.
"H'm! Half the time I can't remember it myself."—(Indianapolis Journal.

oppressor in this way.

The Soldiers' Colonization Company, of Indiana, has just bought 113,000 acres of land in Wilcox and Irwin counties, Ga. It is estimated that 5,000 families, or about thirty thousand persons, will settle been bought. The colonization movement is to be-"The New-Jersey Trade Review" has with pargin next September. It is the intention of the col-

within the next two years on the land which has onies to settle on farms of sizes according to their means. They expect to be prepared out of their present savings and resources to tide over the period between this harvest season and the next In addition to farmers, the colony will include artisans, fruit-growers and others seeking more favorable labor, climatic and health conditions. They will come from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin and other Western States. The company purchasing the property is a joint stock ing about seven thousand stockholders. ments have been paid in at intervals, and the stockholders will contribute their paid-up shares in purchase of farms in the section bought by the com-

She Silenced Him.—"Matilda." said the Boston man; "you are passing a good deal of time on the bicycle."
"What of it?"

"Nothing in particular only er that is to say do you think that the wheel is properly woman's sphere?"
"Of course, I don't," was the decided answer. "It
isn't a sphere at ail. It's a circumference."—(Washington Star.

An Omaha real estate story in "Munsey's Magazine" relates that a farmer came into town, called at an agent's office, and said that he wanted to trade his farm for some city lots. "All right," the dealer replied; "get into my buggy, and I'll drive you to see some of the finest residence sites in the world-water, sewers, paved streets, cement sidewalks, electric light and shade trees. drove on for several miles, getting pretty far out into the country. The agent's horse went fast, and his tongue still faster as he expatiated upon the beauty of the surroundings, the convenience of the location, its proximity to the city, the abundant means of communication, the improve-ments made or projected, and the certainty of a rapid increase in the value of the lots. He had reached the middle of his oration when he incidentally asked his companion, "Where did you say your farm was?" "Oh," the other answered, "we passed it coming out here. It's about two miles nearer town."

When a boy writes a composition the result is not always a gem of thought and literary style. But it is generally interesting, and the following chef d'oeuvre on "Breathing" is no exception:

"We breathe with our lungs, our lights and our livers. If it wasn't for our breath we would die when we siept. Our breath keeps the life a-going through the nose when we are asleep.

"Boys who stay in a room all day should not breathe. They should wait until they get out is the fresh air. Boys in a room make bad air, called carbonicide. Carbonicide is as poison as mai dogs. A lot of soldlers were once in a black hole in Calcutta, and carbonicide got in there and killed them.

cutta, and carbonicide got in them.

"Girls sometimes ruin the breath with corsets that squeeze the diagram. A big diagram is the that squeeze the right kind of breathing."—(Bostos Budgets